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Educational Differences 教育差异

Helen: Hello. Welcome to Ask About Britain from BBC Learning English. I'm Helen.

Li: 我是杨莉。欢迎收听英国问答节目。

Helen: Our question today is about education.

Li: 来自江西的 Huang Yueyu 同学问了一个和教育有关的问题。

Helen: What are the main differences between Chinese education and English education?

Li: 中国的教育方式和英国的教育方式有什么不同呢？首先我们听听英国北部一所叫 Rossall 的中学校长 Winkley 博士的介绍，他认为两国教育体制中的班级人数具有很大不同。

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I think Chinese tend to educate people in larger classes. Therefore the relationship between the teacher and the pupil is fairly authoritarian and fairly one way.

Li: 在中国一个班级有 50 个学生的情况很普遍，实际上，大多数班级的都在 50 人左右。

Helen: Dr Winkely feels that because there are lots of students and only one teacher, the relationship between the teacher and the pupil is fairly one-way.

Li: 单向的 one way. 学生很多，但老师只有一位，所以信息的导向是单方面的。

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The pupils are not taught to ask questions of the teacher and in any case it would be difficult for the teacher to deal with them if they did.

Helen: He also feels that the opportunities for questions in class are limited. Very few students will interrupt the teacher and ask questions.

Li: Interrupt 插嘴或打断老师的话提出疑问，这种情况在中国教育体制中不多见，多数情况下都是教师向学生提问。

Helen: That's Dr Winkley's view on the Chinese education system, what about the English education system?

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In England we tend to have smaller classes, there's more interaction between teachers and pupils, and in good independent boarding schools, I think the teachers know the pupils far better than they would in other institutions.

Li: 在英国，班级小，人数少一般只有 25 个学生，这样一来，教师和学生之间就可以有更多的互动和交流: **interaction**.

Helen: Dr Winkley mentioned independent boarding schools.

Li: 这里说的是私立学校，通常要交纳高昂学费才进得去。这类学校里的教师人数和学生人数的比例很低，因此教师有更多的时间来了解学生。

(BBC Learning English)

Li: 刚刚听到的是中学校长 Dr Winkley 的一段谈话录音。现在我们再听听 Sarah Ryan, 她是一位中学英语老师。

Helen: Sarah thinks education is about making choices.

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My impression from dealing with international students is that for us education is much more divided into subjects that you can choose, you can make much more of your own decision about the curriculum you study from quite early on. Even at 13 you're beginning to make choices about the way you structure your curriculum.

Li: Sarah 说她教过很多外国学生，他的印象是在英国学生可以对自己想学的专业做出决定。

Helen: Students learn from an early age about making decisions for themselves, deciding which subjects they would like to study at school.

Li: 不过这并不意味着你可以随意选择课程。

Helen: No, there are still some compulsory subjects, such as maths, English and science. But if you don't like history, you can choose geography instead.

Li: 这里的体系具有更多灵活性，不像其它一些国家那样僵化死板。

Helen: I think that's helpful to the students, because if they can study subjects they like, then they'll be enthusiastic about their work and achieve better grades.

Lindsey Hughes from Pangbourne College tells us that she thinks China and Britain can learn from each other when it comes to education.

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I don't know a lot about the Chinese education, I do know that the children are very well educated. And they show enormous amount of promise. If there's anything that might be a slight weakness is the English language, but that can soon be improved. But I think there are opportunities for both nationalities to learn from the other and to have a mutually beneficial experience.

Li: Lindsey 感到她学校里的中国学生都受过良好的教育 well educated 而且显示了巨大的潜力。

Helen: She also notes that language can be a bit of a problem at the beginning for some Chinese students, but soon they show improvement.

Li: Lindsey 认为中英两国应该在教育方面相互学习，取长补短，相互收益。

Helen: A mutually beneficial experience.

(BBC Learning English)

Li: 好了，希望今天三位教育专家的介绍回答了 Huang Yueyu 同学的问题。如果有机会，大家也别忘了常来我们的网站看看，我们的网址是 www.bbcchina.com.cn.

Helen: You can also email us your question to chinaelt@bbc.co.uk. See you next time.

LI: 谢谢收听，我们下次节目再会。